



Peter Smut. del. et lith.

Mintern Bros. imp.

1. LEPIDODACTYLUS WOODFORDII. 2. TYPHLOPS ALUENSIS.  
3. BATRACHYLODES VERTEBRALIS. 4. HYLALUTEA.

31. PORPHYRIO MELANOPTERUS.

*Porphyrio melanopterus*, Temm.; Salvad. *t. c.* iii. p. 280.

a. ♂ ad. Fauro. Iris reddish brown; bill and shield red; legs dirty pink; joints of legs and toes grey.

32. DEMIEGRETТА SACRA.

*Demiegretta sacra* (Gmel.); Salvad. *t. c.* iii. p. 345.

a. ♂ ad. Fauro. Iris yellow; legs yellow; bill yellowish black.

33. BUTORIDES JAVANICA.

*Butorides javanica* (Horsf.); Salvad. *t. c.* iii. p. 359.

a. ♂ ad. Fauro. Upper mandible black, lower one pale yellow; iris yellow; feet yellow; legs grey.

34. NYCTICORAX CALEDONICUS.

*Nycticorax caledonicus* (Gmel.); Salvad. *t. c.* iii. p. 372.

a. ♂ juv. Fauro. Iris yellow; legs yellow; bill black, yellow below.

35. ANOUS LEUCOCAPILLUS.

*Anous leucocapillus*, Gould; Salvad. *t. c.* iii. p. 457.

a. Shot at sea. Bill, eyes, and legs black.

3. Second Contribution to the Herpetology of the Solomon Islands<sup>1</sup>. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.Z.S.

(Plate XXVIII.)

[Received February 15, 1887.]

Rich as has been the herpetological booty of Mr. H. B. Guppy's exploration of the islands of Bougainville Straits, the knowledge of that fauna is so far from being exhausted that a recent visit to the same islands by a second collector, Mr. C. M. Woodford, has yielded examples of as many as nine more species of Reptiles and Batrachians, seven of which are altogether new to science. The collection now reported upon was made at two localities, viz., Faro Island, and Alu, Shortland Islands. It contains specimens of the following species already known from the Solomon Group:—

Faro:—*Gymnodactylus pelagicus*, Gir., *Gehyra oceanica*, Less., *Lepidodactylus guppyi*, Blgr.<sup>2</sup>, *Gecko vittatus*, Houtt., *Varanus indicus*, Daud., *Lygosoma smaragdinum*, Less., *L. cyanurum*, Less., *L. cyanogaster*, Less. (*carteretii*, D. & B.), *L. nigrum*, Hombr. & Jacq., *Dipsas irregularis*, Merr., *Hoplocephalus par*, Blgr., *Rana*

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Tr. Zool. Soc. xii. pp. 35-62, pls. vii.-xiii. (1886).

<sup>2</sup> Male with a long, uninterrupted series of femoral and præanal pores, angular mesially; 44 pores altogether.

*bufoniformis*, Blgr., *R. guppyi*, Blgr.<sup>1</sup>, *Cornufer guppyi*, Blgr., *C. solomonis*, Blgr., *Ceratobatrachus guentheri*, Blgr.

Alu:—*Corucia zebrata*, Gray, *Dendrophis solomonis*, Gthr., *Dipsas irregularis*, Merr.

In addition to these species, the following, new to the Solomons, were obtained:—

## REPTILIA.

*LEPIDODACTYLUS WOODFORDI*, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 1.)

Closely allied to *L. guppyi*. Digits without distinct web. Tail a little depressed, rounded. Femoral and præanal pores 25 altogether. Grey above, with zigzag black cross bands, six between the nape and the base of the tail; a black streak from the nostril to the neck, passing through the eye and above the ear; lower surfaces whitish.

	millim.
Total length .....	78
Head .....	11
Width of head .....	7
Body .....	29
Fore limb .....	14
Hind limb .....	18
Tail .....	38

Faro Island. A single male specimen.

*LYGOSOMA SOLOMONIS*, sp. n.

Body elongate, limbs short; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and three fifths to once and two thirds in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout short, obtuse. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal; a single anterior loreal; frontonasal broader than long, forming a narrow suture with the rostral and with the frontal; latter shield about as long as frontoparietals and interparietal together, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; four supraoculars; seven supraciliaries; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, latter a little smaller than former; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; four to six pairs of nuchals; fourth or fifth labial below the eye and entering the orbit. Ear-opening oval, a little smaller than the eye-opening; no auricular lobules. 24 or 26 smooth scales round the middle of the body, the two vertebral series largest. A pair of large præanals. Limbs widely separated when adpressed; the length of the hind limb equals the distance between the anterior border of the orbit and the fore limb. Digits short; subdigital lamellæ smooth, undivided, 15 to 17 under the fourth toe. Tail thick, once and one third the length of head and body. Brown above, dotted with blackish; pale brownish inferiorly, dotted with brown.

<sup>1</sup> One of the specimens exceeds the type (*l. c.* pl. ix.) in size, measuring 185 millim. from snout to vent.

	millim.
Total length .....	135
Head .....	11.5
Width of head .....	7.5
Body .....	45.5
Fore limb .....	9
Hind limb .....	16
Tail.....	78

Three specimens from Faro Island.

*LYGOSOMA WOODFORDI*, sp. n.

Body elongate, limbs rather short; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and three fifths in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout moderately elongate, truncate. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal; a single anterior loreal; rostral forming a broad straight suture with the frontonasal, which is broader than long; præfrontals forming a short median suture; frontal as long as frontoparietals and interparietal together, in contact with the first supraciliary and the two anterior supraoculars; four supraoculars, followed by a very small fifth, first longest; ten supraciliaries, first largest; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, former much larger than latter; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; no nuchals; nine upper labials, seventh below the centre of the eye; a series of rather large suborbitals separates the orbit from the labials. Ear-opening oval, a little smaller than the eye-opening; no auricular lobules. 34 smooth scales round the middle of the body; dorsals largest, laterals very small. A pair of enlarged præanals. The adpressed limbs just meet. Digits rather short, slightly compressed; 18 smooth lamellæ under the fourth toe. Dark brown above, with strong metallic gloss; sides with curved or oblique black bars; lower surfaces yellowish.

	millim.
Total length .....	166
Head .....	19
Width of head .....	12
Body .....	87
Fore limb .....	24
Hind limb .....	37
Tail (reproduced) .....	60

A single specimen from Faro Island.

*LYGOSOMA CONCINNATUM*, sp. n.

Habit lacertiform; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and one fifth to once and two fifths in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout short, obtuse; supraocular regions swollen. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal; a single anterior loreal (except in

one of the specimens, which has a very small shield above it); rostral forming a broad, straight suture with the frontonasal, which is much broader than long; præfrontals forming a median suture; frontal much narrowed posteriorly, as long as or shorter than frontoparietals and interparietal together, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; four supraoculars, first longest; eight or nine supraciliaries, first largest; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, former longer than latter; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; no enlarged nuchals; fifth upper labial largest and below the centre of the eye. Ear-opening oval, nearly as large as the eye-opening; no auricular lobules. Scales smooth, or dorsals and laterals indistinctly pluricarinate, laterals smallest; 40 scales round the middle of the body. A pair of enlarged præanals. The hind limb reaches the elbow of the adpressed fore limb or the axilla. Digits rather elongate, slightly compressed; subdigital lamellæ smooth, 22 to 25 under the fourth toe. Tail once and a half the length of head and body. Dark brown above, with strong metallic gloss; back black-spotted; sides with black and whitish spots elegantly arranged; a black band on each side of the head, passing through the eye; sometimes a large, black, white-edged spot on each side of the neck; lower surfaces brownish white, clouded or longitudinally streaked with darker.

	millim.
Total length .. . . . . .	130
Head .. . . . . .	13
Width of head .. . . . . .	9
Body .. . . . . .	49
Fore limb .. . . . . .	17
Hind limb .. . . . . .	27
Tail (reproduced) .. . . . . .	68

Four specimens from Faro Island.

*LYGOSOMA ALBOFASCIOLATUM*, Gthr.

Faro Island.

*TYPHLOPS ALUENSIS*, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 2.)

Body much elongate, of subequal diameter throughout. Snout depressed, rounded. Nasal completely divided; a præocular separates the nasal from the ocular, which rests on the third and fourth upper labials; eye very distinct; the so-called rostral rounded posteriorly, its width about three fifths the distance between the eyes; a small azygos shield separates the rostral from the mouth. 22 scales round the middle of the body. Tail comparatively long, twice and one third as long as broad at the base, tapering, ending in a spine. Brown above, yellowish inferiorly; upper head-shields edged with yellowish.

Total length 245 millim.; diameter of body 4; length of tail 10.

A single specimen, from Alu, Shortland Islands.



## BATRACHIA.

*CORNUFER DORSALIS*, A. Dum.

Faro Island.

*BATRACHYLODES*, g. n. *Ranidarum*.

Pupil horizontal. Tongue oval, free and feebly nicked behind. No vomerine teeth. Tympanum distinct. Fingers and toes free, the tips dilated into large disks. Distal phalanges T-shaped. Omosternum and sternum with a bony style.

*BATRACHYLODES VERTEBRALIS*, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 3.)

Snout short, obtuse; loreal region nearly vertical; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum three fifths the diameter of the eye. First finger shorter than second; disk of third finger as large as the tympanum; disk of toes smaller than of fingers; subarticular tubercles feeble; a rather indistinct, oval, inner metatarsal tubercle. When the hind limb is pressed against the body, the tibio-tarsal articulation marks the posterior border of the eye. Skin smooth above and below. Grey-brown above; a fine whitish vertebral line, continued along the upper face of the thigh and the outer side of the tibia and tarsus; a whitish line on the canthus rostralis, extending from eye to eye; it is continued behind the eye, as a gradually widening band, to the groin; side of head and of anterior half of body dark brown; indistinct brown bands across the limbs; lower parts dirty white.

From snout to vent 30 millim.

A single adult female, from Faro Island.

*HYLA LUTEA*, sp. n. (Plate XXVIII. fig. 4.)

Tongue oval, slightly free and very slightly nicked behind. Vomerine teeth in two strong transverse groups close together between the choanæ. Head much depressed, as long as broad or slightly broader than long; snout rounded; canthus rostralis very indistinct; loreal region concave; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye, its distance from the latter equal to its diameter; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, about two thirds the diameter of the eye. Fingers half-webbed, the web nearly reaching the disks of the second and third fingers; disks larger than the tympanum; no projecting rudiment of pollex. Toes three-fourths webbed, the disks as large as the tympanum; subarticular tubercles small and flat; a small, flat, inner metatarsal tubercle; no cutaneous tarsal fold. When the hind limb is pressed against the body, the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of the snout or a little beyond. Skin smooth; belly and lower surface of thighs with large flat granules. Uniform lemon-yellow above, white inferiorly; a white line along the outer side of the forearm and fourth finger and of the tarsus and fifth toe.

Male with an internal subgular vocal sac, and black nuptial excrescences on the inner finger.

From snout to vent 67 millim.

Three specimens from Faro Island.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVIII.

Fig. 1. *Lepidodaetylus woodfordi*, p. 334.

1 a. ———. Lower view of foot; multiplied 3 times.

2. *Typhlops aluensis*, p. 336. Upper view of head; multiplied 4 times.

2 a. ———. Side view of head; multiplied 4 times.

2 b. ———. Lower view of head; multiplied 4 times.

2 c. ———. Lower view of tail.

3. *Batrachylodes vertebralis*, p. 337.

4. *Hyla lutea*, p. 337.

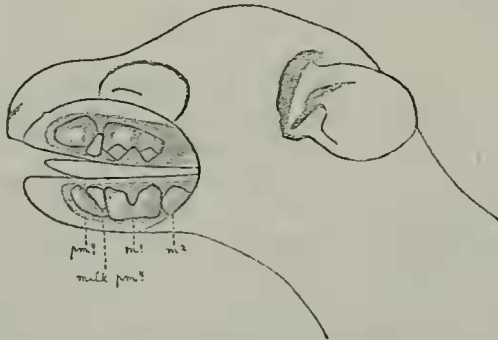
#### 4. On the Milk-dentition of the Koala.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

[Received February 15, 1887.]

Among the few remaining Marsupials in which no trace of a milk-dentition has yet been found, the Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) occupies a prominent place, especially as in this animal the last premolar, or pm.<sup>4</sup>, which among Marsupials is the only tooth that ever has a milk predecessor, is unusually large and powerful, and might have been therefore expected, as in the allied Phalangers, to have a proportionally well-developed predecessor.

At last, however, I have been able to find traces in the Koala of



Head of young Koala, showing milk-dentition; natural size.

just such a rudimentary milk-dentition as has been described in the Thylacine by Prof. Flower<sup>1</sup>, and showing, just as in that animal, that the ancestors of the Koala have had, and that it has now lost, the ordinary amount of tooth-change found in the great majority of Marsupials.

In two very young and hairless Koalas, four and five inches long respectively, I find, on cutting open the side of the jaw, clear and

<sup>1</sup> Phil. Trans. 1867, p. 63.